

WASTE CONTAINMENT AND DISPOSAL

Environmental Concerns

All marinas generate some waste that could threaten human health, be hazardous to aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and be costly to coastal communities.

Solid waste, particularly plastics, must be well managed. Plastics can trap or choke aquatic animals, become entangled in propellers, and clog engine intake systems. Divers are likewise vulnerable to entanglement. Solid waste that washes up on shore is also unattractive and may be costly to remove.

Hazardous waste—materials that are corrosive, reactive, toxic, or ignitable—generated at marinas also pose a significant threat to public and environmental health. Proper storage, disposal, and recycling of these materials reduce the threat of harmful chemicals. In fact, most hazardous wastes can be recycled into new, safe products.

Laws and Permits

Pollution Prevention

Federal law (33 U.S.C. 407) bans the disposal of any waste into the waters of the United States. Under this law, marina operators are also prohibited from allowing personnel or customers to throw any trash, garbage, oil, or other liquid pollutant into the water. In addition, the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1914-1915) restricts the overboard discharge of garbage and makes it illegal to dump plastic, paper, rags, glass, metal, crockery, dunnage (lining and packing material, nets, lines, etc.), and food into any lake, river, and bay. Marinas must provide adequate and convenient receptacles for their customers, including transients. The act also requires that all boats over 40 feet have a written waste management plan on board.

Waste Management

The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6921-6939) establishes standards for handling, transporting, and disposing of materials that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. Facilities that generate these materials, known as hazardous waste, are categorized according to the quantity of waste generated on-site. Some requirements laid out in this law apply to all hazardous waste generators, but most are specific to the amount of waste being generated. Similar procedures are required under state laws governing the management of hazardous waste, universal waste, and used oil in the state of Illinois (35 IAC 700-871).

Environmental Concerns

Laws and Permits

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Marinas must apply for an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification number before transporting their own hazardous waste (17 IAC 722.112). An identification number is also needed if the facility accepting your waste or the waste hauler requires a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, which allows state and federal agencies to track waste shipments. A Special Waste Hauling Permit is required to haul any hazardous waste, industrial process waste, or pollution control waste. For additional information and forms, visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/regulatory-programs/transportation-permits/index.html.

Hazardous Material Notification

Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (40 CFR 355), marinas with “extremely hazardous substances” stored on-site must complete an Emergency Planning Notification Form. The form must be submitted to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the marina’s Local Emergency Planning Commission within 60 days of receiving the chemical. For a list of these chemicals, visit ehs.uark.edu/DocumentPages/ExtremelyHazardousChemicals.pdf. Marinas do not have to report sulfuric acid from lead acid batteries on customer boats. Contact the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Information Hotline at (800) 424-9346 for more information.

Hazardous Waste Contingency Plans

EPA regulation (40 CFR 262.34) requires large quantity generators of hazardous waste to have a written contingency plan that includes emergency procedures in the event of a fire, explosion, spill, or other emergency. The plan must include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of everyone qualified to act as emergency coordinator, a description of all emergency equipment and their locations onsite, and a facility evacuation plan. The plan must also describe the arrangements a marina has made with local emergency authorities to coordinate emergency services.

Recycling

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5) prohibits the disposal of certain materials in state landfills or incineration facilities. Materials include major appliances, lead acid batteries, yard waste, waste oil, and electronic waste. Local jurisdictions are also required to implement recycling programs to ensure proper recycling of these materials. Visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/waste-mgmt/facility-tables/index.html for a list of approved recycling facilities.

Best Management Practices for Waste Containment and Disposal

Reduce Waste

- ✓ Avoid having leftover materials by sizing up a job,

evaluating what your actual needs are, and buying just enough products for the job. Encourage boaters to do the same.

- ✓ Minimize office waste by making double-sided copies, using scrap paper for notes and messages, purchasing recycled office paper, and reusing polystyrene peanuts or giving them to small-scale packing and shipping companies that will reuse them.
- ✓ Request alternative packing material, such as paper, potato-starch peanuts, and popcorn, from vendors.
- ✓ Discourage the use of non-biodegradable products, such as plastic and Styrofoam cups, food containers, utensils, and bags.
- ✓ Encourage boaters to share excess paints, thinners, and varnishes. Provide a bulletin board where boaters can post notices.
- ✓ Post the names of local organizations willing to accept excess non-toxic paints, such as schools and theater groups.

Minimize Use of Hazardous Products

By minimizing your use of hazardous products, you can reduce health and safety risks, lower disposal costs, decrease liability, and reduce the need for costly clean-up of inappropriately disposed material.

- ✓ Avoid using products that are corrosive, reactive, toxic, or ignitable whenever possible. The use of these materials is likely to generate hazardous waste.
- ✓ Purchase hazardous materials in quantities that you can quickly use.
- ✓ Do not store large amounts of hazardous materials.
- ✓ Establish a “first-in, first-out” policy to reduce storage time.
- ✓ Design and implement an inventory-control plan to minimize the amount of hazardous material you purchase, store, and discard.
- ✓ Dispose of excess material every 6 months.

Manage Hazardous Waste

Requirements for handling hazardous waste differ depending on how much is generated on-site. These regulations can be found at www.ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-13838. To determine the requirements that apply to you, first determine

the amount of hazardous waste that is generated on a monthly basis. Visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/hazardous-waste for more information.

All Generators



- ✓ Determine if waste generated by your operations are hazardous. Visit www.ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-30295/ for a list of hazardous wastes and information on how to identify them.
- ✓ Include information about the prohibition on dumping hazardous waste in water in your slip agreements and service provider contracts.
- ✓ Store hazardous waste in containers that meet U.S. Department of Transportation standards (49 CFR 178). Approved containers will carry specification markings, such as DOT 4B24ET, in an unobstructed area. Small quantities of solvents may be stored in the containers they were purchased in.
- ✓ Separate hazardous chemicals by class. Contact the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to determine the classification for chemicals you have on-site.
- ✓ Clearly label each hazardous waste container.
- ✓ Keep storage containers closed unless waste is being added or removed.
- ✓ Store containers on pallets in an area where leaks can be contained.
- ✓ Keep the storage area neat.
- ✓ Ensure that there is enough aisle space between containers for inspections and to clean up spills or leaks.
- ✓ Cap solvents and paint thinners whenever they are not in use to reduce air pollution.
- ✓ Store rags or paper saturated with solvents in tightly closed, clearly labeled containers.
- ✓ Inspect containers weekly for corrosion or leaks.
- ✓ Train employees in the proper management of hazardous waste to ensure compliance with state regulations.
- ✓ Assign control over hazardous supplies to a limited number of people who have been trained to handle hazardous materials and understand the first-in, first-out policy.
- ✓ Encourage boaters to contact marina staff to handle hazardous waste.

- ✓ Call your local fire official to schedule a basic fire inspection. The inspection will determine whether you meet state fire codes, including hazardous material storage requirements.

Very-Small-Quantity Generators

Very-small-quantity generators produce fewer than 100 kilograms (220 pounds or 30 gallons) of hazardous waste per month and are allowed to store up to 1,000 kilograms at any time.

- ✓ Treat or dispose of waste in an on-site facility or deliver it to an approved hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility. Very-small-quantity generators can also self-transport waste to a household hazardous waste collection facility.
- ✓ Obtain an EPA identification number only if you self-transport waste or if the waste hauler or disposal facility requires a manifest (17 IAC 722.112). For application instructions and permit forms, visit www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/data/form8700/8700-12.pdf.

Small-Quantity Generators

Small-quantity generators produce 100 to 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste during any calendar month.

- ✓ Install a secondary containment system that prevents waste from entering the soil or water (35 IAC 724.293).
- ✓ Mark the date accumulation begins on each container.
- ✓ Check the date of materials routinely to prevent them from outlasting their shelf life.
- ✓ Obtain an EPA identification number (17 IAC 722.112). For application instructions and permit forms, visit www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/data/form8700/8700-12.pdf.
- ✓ Ship hazardous waste to an approved hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility within 180 days of generation and before you accumulate 6,000 kilograms (13,230 pounds). If the waste must be shipped 200 miles or more, it can accumulate for up to 270 days.
- ✓ Contract with a state-licensed transporter to ship waste.
- ✓ Prepare a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for every shipment. Visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/regulatory-programs/permits-and-management/forms/manifest-request-form.pdf to access the manifest request form.
- ✓ Submit an annual report to IEPA summarizing

hazardous waste activities during the previous year.

- ✓ Keep all records, including manifests, waste analysis, and annual reports, for at least three years. The files must be available for inspection by IEPA.
- ✓ Maintain emergency equipment needed for the types of hazardous waste generated, such as fire extinguishers, spill control equipment, and alarms.
- ✓ Establish emergency response procedures.
- ✓ Assign at least one employee to be responsible for coordinating and responding to spills or other emergencies.
- ✓ Post the location of emergency response equipment and phone numbers for the emergency coordinator and the fire department near telephones.

Large-Quantity Generators

Large-quantity generators produce more than 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds or about 220 gallons) of hazardous waste during any calendar month and are allowed to store the waste up to 90 days.

- ✓ Comply with requirements for small-quantity generators.
- ✓ Document emergency response procedures in a written emergency contingency plan.
- ✓ Share copies your contingency plan with local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and state and local emergency response teams.
- ✓ Conduct annual employee training on how to handle hazardous waste.
- ✓ Keep training records on-site.

Manage Universal Waste

Some hazardous wastes, such as waste lamps, batteries, mercury-containing devices, and some pesticides, can be safely managed using streamlined procedures designed to encourage recycling. Universal waste laws can be found at www.ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-12255. Most marinas are classified as small-quantity handlers.

All Handlers

- ✓ Store spent lead acid batteries upright in a secure location that is protected from weather.
- ✓ Layer stacked batteries with wood to prevent them from being stacked directly on top of one another.

- ✓ Inspect batteries weekly and keep written inspection records.
- ✓ Do not drain batteries or crack the casings.
- ✓ Send accumulated batteries to a reclaimer within 6 months of receipt. Ship more frequently if you accumulate large quantities of spent batteries.
- ✓ Strap batteries to pallets or wrap the batteries and pallets in plastic before transporting.
- ✓ Recycle batteries and mercury-containing products, such as lamps and bilges, at local collection centers. Visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/fluorescent-lamps for a list of companies that accept universal waste. Used batteries can also be recycled with retailers that sell lead acid batteries (415 ILCS 5/22.23).
- ✓ Clean up spills and broken glass from lamps or batteries immediately.
- ✓ Train staff in the proper management of universal waste.
- ✓ Educate boaters on the proper disposal of waste safety flares, fluorescent high density discharge lamps, and bilge switches.

Small-Quantity Handlers

- ✓ Place cracked or leaking batteries and mercury-containing equipment in a sturdy, acid-resistant, leak-proof, sealed container.
- ✓ Label containers “universal waste” or “waste-” or “used-” lamps, batteries, etc.
- ✓ Keep containers closed except when adding or removing waste.
- ✓ Record the date accumulation starts on the container, in the storage area, or in your records.
- ✓ Send the waste to another universal waste handler or destination facility within a year.

Manage Used Oil

Used oil can become hazardous waste when mixed with other solvents or materials. For more information, visit www.epa.state.il.us/small-business/used-oil.

- ✓ Reduce the amount of used oil you generate by using longer-lasting synthetic oils, reconditioning and reusing used oil, and using reusable filters.



- ✓ Store used oil in clearly labeled containers, tanks, or approved units that are in good condition and are not leaking (35 IAC 739.122).
- ✓ Keep storage containers closed except when oil is being added or removed.
- ✓ Drain used oil filters with a funnel into the appropriate labeled waste collection container to allow the excess petroleum product to drain into the container.
- ✓ Collect and recycle filters.
- ✓ Designate an area for storing used oil that is clearly marked and readily accessible.
- ✓ Build a secondary containment system and place containers on an impermeable surface, such as cement or asphalt, to prevent oil from entering the soil or water (35 IAC 739.154).
- ✓ Avoid storing used oil for longer than a year.
- ✓ Maintain a contract with a licensed used oil transporter to ship used oil to an oil recycler. Used oil generators can also self-transport 55 gallons or fewer of used oil to a collection facility. Visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/waste-mgmt/facility-tables/oil-recyclers.html for a list of licensed recyclers.
- ✓ Require proper used oil management as a condition of your lease.
- ✓ Post signs explaining how to manage used oil and filters.

Manage Waste from Boat Owners

Hazardous waste generated by private boat owners is not subject to hazardous waste requirements as long as it is managed with normal household trash. Universal wastes, used oil, and antifreeze collected from boat owners should be managed according to the requirements outlined in this chapter.

- ✓ Provide separate, clearly labeled containers to collect used oil, antifreeze, solvents, and each of the different types of universal waste.
- ✓ Post signs reminding boaters to dispose of materials in the appropriate container only. See the Marina Management chapter for sample signs.
- ✓ Lock the intake to the oil and antifreeze recycling containers to prevent contamination.
- ✓ Instruct boaters to get the key from the appropriate staff person or to leave their oil or antifreeze next to the

collection container or tank.

- ✓ Assign a staff member to inspect the collection site daily for any material that may have been dropped off.
- ✓ Require personnel and boaters to use funnels when disposing of waste to prevent spills.
- ✓ Remove the funnel and cap the container when waste is not to be added or use a funnel with a spring-loaded cover.
- ✓ Prohibit boaters from pouring gasoline, solvents, paint, varnishes, or pesticides into the oil or antifreeze recycling containers. Those mixtures are considered hazardous waste and must be disposed of differently.
- ✓ Check with your recycler before mixing any materials. Ask if engine oil, transmission fluid, hydraulic fluid, and gear oil may all be placed in waste oil containers. Also ask if ethylene glycol and propylene glycol antifreeze need to be collected separately.
- ✓ Shelter storage containers from wind and rain.
- ✓ Confirm that waste haulers and recycling treatment, storage, and disposal facilities are in compliance with legal requirements before allowing them to manage your waste.
- ✓ Post information about household hazardous waste collection facilities located nearby. Include addresses, phone numbers, hours of operation, and the types of waste accepted. Visit www.epa.state.il.us/land/hazardous-waste/household-haz-waste/hhwc-schedule.html for a list of collection facilities.

Track Pollution Incidents

- ✓ Copy and use the Pollution Report and Action Log included at the end of this chapter to track pollution incidents and actions taken.
- ✓ Post the log on a clipboard in the maintenance area or another easily accessible location.
- ✓ Consult the log daily.

Manage Fish Waste

Improperly handled fish waste can degrade water quality, create odors, and attract vermin and undesirable insects.

- ✓ Designate an area within the marina where fish can be cleaned and prohibit boaters from cleaning fish at their slip.

- ✓ Position cleaning stations away from the water on impervious surfaces equipped with floor drains (77 IAC 800.1400).
- ✓ Shelter stations from wind and rain.
- ✓ Build cleaning stations large enough to accommodate the volume of fish waste generated at your marina.
- ✓ Clean tables and impervious surfaces daily to control flies and insects (77 IAC 800.1400).
- ✓ Supply cleaning stations with potable water hoses fitted with vacuum breakers and watertight disposal containers with tight-fitting lids (77 IAC 800.1400).
- ✓ Consider providing or stocking your ship's store with heavy-duty, biodegradable garbage bags to accommodate fish waste.
- ✓ Prohibit boaters from dumping fish waste into the water.
- ✓ Connect mechanical grinders to the sanitary sewer. Consult local sewage officials to confirm municipal sewage treatment plants are capable of handling biological oxygen demand.
- ✓ Store wash water and ground fish waste in properly sized below-ground septic tanks if a municipal connection is unavailable.
- ✓ Vent storage tanks in a way that disperses fish odors away from the marina facility and adjacent properties.
- ✓ Freeze carcasses if volume is low and properly dispose of the waste when feasible. Freezing allows for less frequent waste hauling and minimizes the associated odor.
- ✓ Dispose of stored fish waste periodically using a licensed liquid industrial waste hauler. Check with local Type II landfills to determine if they accept liquefied fish waste.
- ✓ Work with your waste hauler to arrange a pick-up schedule that ensures fish waste does not accumulate and break down.
- ✓ Consider instructing boaters to place fish scraps in plastic bags and dispose of them in a dumpster or at home.
- ✓ Consider composting fish waste. Proper composting will control the odor and produce an excellent soil conditioner that can be used for your landscaping needs. Visit www.seagrant.umn.edu/publications/F5 to request a free composting manual.

Manage Pet Waste

- ✓ Provide dog walks and receptacles for waste disposal.

- ✓ Prohibit boaters from throwing pet waste overboard.

Manage Trash

- ✓ Develop a waste and recycling management strategy based on the number of patrons supported, the types of waste generated, the layout of your marina, and the amount of staff time you can devote. Ask boaters specifically what their needs are.
- ✓ Establish a recycling program for materials that cannot be incinerated or disposed of in landfills, such as appliances, lead acid batteries, yard waste, used oil, and electronic waste. Visit www.publicplacerecycling.org/index.html for information on how to coordinate public-venue recycling.
- ✓ Locate trash and recycling receptacles in convenient, high-traffic areas, such as at the landside foot of the dock, near bathrooms and showers, alongside vending machines, adjacent to the marina office, or on the path to the parking lot.
- ✓ Do not place trash or recycling containers on docks. Waste or recyclables may inadvertently be tossed or blown into the water.
- ✓ Provide containers that are large enough to hold the expected volume of trash or recyclables. On average, 4 to 6 gallons of reception capacity is needed per person, per vessel, per day. A cubic yard of dumpster space holds 216 gallons of trash.
- ✓ Post signs directing people to trash receptacles if they are not in plain view.
- ✓ Provide lights around trash receptacles so that they are easy to find and safe at night.
- ✓ Provide lids or some other means to trap the waste inside and prevent animals and rainwater from entering receptacles.
- ✓ Post signs listing materials that cannot be placed in the dumpster, such as engine oil, antifreeze, paints, solvents, varnishes, pesticides, lead batteries, transmission fluid, and distress flares. Include information on where to dispose of these wastes.
- ✓ Plant or construct a windscreen around the dumpster to make the area more attractive and to prevent trash from blowing away. Use native plants to develop natural windbreaks.
- ✓ Pick up stray litter from your grounds and nearshore



area at least twice a day.

- ✓ Use a pool skimmer to collect floating debris that collects within your marina.
- ✓ Organize a shoreline cleanup at least once a year.

Recycle

- ✓ Know what materials must be recycled under state and local laws (415 ILCS 5).
- ✓ Contact a waste hauler or your local solid waste recycling coordinator to learn what materials are collected in your area.
- ✓ Provide containers to collect, at a minimum, plastic, glass, aluminum, and paper.
- ✓ Consider providing additional collection receptacles for used oil filters, oil absorbent materials, used fishing line, and plastic films such as shrink wrap or bags.
- ✓ Explore setting up a collection program for boat shrink wrap. Many marinas have been successful in diverting shrink wrap used for boat storage from solid waste to recycling facilities.
- ✓ Provide lids or some type of restricted opening to prevent material from blowing away and rainwater from collecting inside.
- ✓ Place the collection bins for solid recyclables in high-traffic areas near trash receptacles.
- ✓ Ensure that recycling bins look different from the standard trash cans by using a different color or material and clearly marking them as recycling receptacles.
- ✓ Clearly mark each container so people know what may and may not be put in it. See the Marina Management chapter for sample signs.
- ✓ Consider including the location of recycling containers on maps of your facility.
- ✓ Post signs with information on what products must be recycled and where the appropriate recycling containers are located.
- ✓ Post information about local recycling services if you are not able to provide all of the desired services at your facility.



Educate Boaters

- ✓ Photocopy the Waste Containment and Disposal tip sheet in the back of this guidebook and distribute it to your customers. There is room to add your marina's name and logo.
- ✓ Post information about county household hazardous waste collection events and recycling centers.



Table of Recommended Disposal Methods

Waste	Disposal Options Listed in order of preference
Antifreeze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle. Hire a waste hauler to dispose of used antifreeze. Determine beforehand if they will accept mixed antifreeze. Purchase an on-site recovery unit.
Chloroflourocarbons (CFCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle. You must be certified with EPA and use approved recovery and recycling equipment to recover CFCs from equipment and appliances. Use alternative refrigerants.
Containers (empty) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paint cans Buckets Spent caulking tubes Aerosol cans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discard as trash if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more than 1 inch of residue is on the bottom or inner liner. Aerosol cans are at atmospheric pressure.
Epoxy and polyester resins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalyze and dispose of as solid waste.
Expired distress-signal flares	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage boaters to keep flares on board as extras. Use for safety demonstrations in the winter. Encourage boaters to bring expired flares to their local fire department.
Fish waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a fish-cleaning station and adopt one of the following disposal methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip the cleaning station with a garbage disposal connected to the municipal sewer. Compost the scraps. Instruct boaters to bag scraps in plastic and discard as trash.
Glue and liquid adhesives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catalyze and dispose of as solid waste.
Kerosene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filter and reuse for as long as possible before recycling. Dispose of as hazardous waste.
Latex and water-based paints and varnishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use leftover material for other projects, such as an undercoat for another boat. Encourage tenants to exchange unused material. Discard as trash after allowing materials to dry completely.
Lead batteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle or sell to dealers. Encourage boaters to exchange their used batteries for a refund or a new battery with a dealer.
Light bulbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluorescent bulbs Mercury vapor lamps High-pressure sodium lamps Low-pressure sodium lamps Metal halide lamps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle as universal waste.
Mineral spirits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filter and reuse. Dispose of as hazardous waste.

Waste	Disposal Options Listed in order of preference
Monofilament fishing line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle through a manufacturer or tackle shop.
Non-terneplated (automotive type) oil filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle after allowing filter to hot drain for at least 12 hours. Use an oil filter crusher.
Oil-based paints and varnishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use leftover material for other projects. Dispose of as hazardous waste.
Paint brushes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discard as trash after allowing brushes to dry completely.
Paint filters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat as hazardous waste if paint contains heavy metals above regulatory levels. Allow filters to dry completely before disposal.
Pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of as hazardous waste.
Pet waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a pet walk area and instruct boaters to do one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush pet waste to treatment facility. Bag waste and discard as trash.
Plastic shrink wrap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle.
Quart-size oil cans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain completely and discard as trash.
Rags soaked with hazardous substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wring rags out over a collection receptacle and have them laundered by an industrial laundry. Dispose of the solvent in the container as hazardous waste. Dispose of rags that fail the TCLP test as hazardous waste.
Residue from pressure washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of as solid waste if non-hazardous.
Residue from sanding, scraping, and blasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of as solid waste if non-hazardous.
Scrap metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle.
Scrap tires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle. Register with IDNR if you will be collecting more than 500 tires.
Sludge recovered from a solvent listed as hazardous waste or that exhibits hazardous characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispose of as hazardous waste.
Sludge recovered from a solvent not listed as hazardous waste and that does not exhibit hazardous characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let sludge dry in well-ventilated area, wrap in newspaper, and discard as trash.
Solvents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acetone Methylene chloride 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reuse as long as possible before recycling. Dispose of as hazardous waste.
Stale gasoline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix with fresh fuel and use. Hire a hazardous waste hauler to collect and dispose of gasoline.

Waste	Disposal Options Listed in order of preference
Terneplated oil filters (sometimes used in heavy equipment and heavy-duty trucks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose of as hazardous waste after draining the oil. Recycle the drained oil.
Used bioremediating bilge booms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discard as trash if no liquid is dripping. Because the microbes need oxygen to function, do not seal in plastic.
Used oil-absorbent material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wring out rags used for oil or diesel over recycling bins and reuse. • Dispose of rags used for gasoline as hazardous waste. • Reuse small absorbent pads used to mop up gasoline drips and backsplash from fuel pumps after allowing them to air dry.
Waste oil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engine oil • Transmission fluid • Hydraulic oil • Gear oil • #2 diesel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle. • Send the waste to a used oil processor or re-refiner. • Self-transport 55 gallons or fewer to a local collection site. • Hire a licensed waste hauler to periodically collect stored waste oil. Determine beforehand if oils can be collected in one container.

Pollution Report and Action Log

Report Date	Staff Reporting	Problem Description	Action Taken	Action Date	Staff Handling